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[670]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1910.

LORD CROMER as President of the Classical Association for the current year delivered an inaugural address on Ancient and Modern Imperialism. His Lordship has since elaborated the essay and had it published in book form, for the benefit of a larger audience. Regarding history as philosophy teaching by example, it is possibly true that some useful lessons are to be learnt from the comparison; and this was no doubt the idea which influenced Lord CROMER to give to the essay this extended publicity. For our part, however, we are inclined to say the chief value of the essay lies rather in Lord CROMER's own statement of modern imperial problems than in any practical lessons which may be learnt from the comparison of ancient with modern imperialism. It profits us little to know, for example, that no modern Imperialist nation has shown

powers of assimilation at all comparable to those displayed by the Romans when it is shown that the Romans had not to meet the same difficult political obstacles that stand in the path of the modern Imperialist nation. "In one of those bold and profound generalisations on Eastern politics in which he excels," remarks LORD CROMER, "Sir ALFRED LYALL has very truly pointed out that the Romans only had, for the most part, to deal with tribes. It was Christianity and its offshoot, Islam, that created nations and introduced the religious element into politics." Thus the comparative success of the Romans is easily explained, for what is described by the author as the "easy-going polytheism and pantheism of the ancient

world" readily adapted itself to changed circumstances; hence there were no such problems of assimilation at all comparable to those which, for example, the British have to encounter in India, where five-sixths of the population are Hindoos and the remaining sixth Mohammedans who have adopted that portion of the Hindoo caste system which elevates association in the act of eating and drinking to the dignity of a religious practice. In the only case in which the Romans came into contact with an unassimilative religion, they met with no more success than do the modern Imperialist nations. The Jews were vanquished and dispersed, but never assimilated. Not only is religion a bar to intermarriage—the most potent of assimilating influences—but antipathy based on colour is also a serious obstacle. Colour antipathy is a matter of which we in the East read and hear a great deal. LORD CROMER tells us that in the process of assimilating the countries conquered by the Romans colour formed no obstacle. Intermarriage was not uncommon—at least, it was far more common than it is to-day, when difference of colour imposes obstacles which may be said to have been non-existent in the ancient world. LORD CROMER has treated the subject of intermarriage as well as the closely allied question of colour antipathy in greater detail in the appendix to the essay. His Lordship says he is not aware that a competent scholar has ever examined into the question of the stage in the history of the world at which difference of colour, as distinguished from difference of race, acquired the importance which it certainly now possesses as a social and political factor, and he throws out three or four suggestions of a remote origin of this antipathy of colour. But his own conjecture is that this antipathy is a plant of comparatively recent growth, receiving in all probability a great stimulus from the world-discoveries of the fifteenth century. "One of the results of those discoveries," His Lordship observes, "was to convince the white Christian that he might not only with strict propriety enslave the black heathen." LORD ACTON is quoted as saying in his "Lectures on Modern History" that "there were eminent divines who thought that the people of hot countries might be enslaved. HENRY THE NAVIGATOR applied to Rome and NICOLAS V. issued Bulls authorising him and his Portuguese to make war on the Moors and pagans, seize their possessions, and reduce them to perpetual slavery, and prohibiting all Christian nations, under eternal penalties, from trespassing on the privilege. He applauded the trade in negroes and hoped that it would end in their conversion." The fact that the institution of slavery was closely identified in the eyes of all the world with difference of colour must have helped, as LORD CROMER suggests, to bring into prominence the idea of white superiority. Whatever the origin of colour antipathy may have been it persists to-day, and its basis is perfectly obvious and quite intelligible. It is constantly forcing itself on public attention that colour antipathy is a very prominent feature in the government and social relations of the world. In reality, however, the antipathy is not to colour, but to the things it connotes—the degrading social habits and the economic evils associated with the immigration of the coloured races into white countries. So long as such wide differences in social habits exist between the coloured and the white races, and so long as coloured labour underworks in the white man's land the white man's labour, so long will colour antipathy be a social and political factor. The antipathy perceptibly weakens as the coloured race approximates in its standards of living and social customs to those of the white races. As we look round and note the influence which the Caucasian has exercised, and continues to exercise, upon the dark-skinned races of the world in the last half century we find ourselves anticipating a time, possibly not extremely remote, when, if colour antipathy persists as a social and political factor, it will certainly be for other reasons than those which are given in justification of its existence to-day.

The Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, who are passengers on the N. D. L. steamer *York* to Japan, spent yesterday night seeing in Hongkong. The *York*, which left in the evening, dressed ship in honour of the distinguished visitors.

The absence of rain and its effect on the water supply of the Colony is the chief topic of conversation at present, but happily the immediate future is not viewed with any grave concern. Last Sunday prayers for rain were offered in St. John's Cathedral, and we note that the faithful are invited to attend a Triduum of Prayer to be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th June, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of supplicating Almighty God to send the necessary rain. The Litany of the Saints will be sung, followed by other Prayers and the Benediction.

His Excellency the Archbishop A. Agius, Papal Delegate for the Philippines Islands, has kindly consented to celebrate Holy Mass at the R.C. Cathedral with general communion at 7 a.m. on the 3rd inst., being the Feast of the Sacred Heart.

His Highness the Marjiah of Mourbanjil dined at Mountain Lodge with H. E. the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May on 31st ult., and remained as a guest over next day. The acting Chief Justice and Colonel St. John, Mrs. St. John and Miss St. John were among the small party invited to meet His Highness.

The Waiwupu has communicated with the Viceroy and Governors of various Provinces requesting them to have the number of foreign travellers in each Province recorded. A list is to be sent to the Waiwupu in order to enable them to send to the Legislative Council an official report on the number of foreigners in the Empire.

Since the return from his recent mission H. I. H. Prince Huan, the special commissioner for investigating foreign naval systems, has caused an order for a cruiser to be given to a certain foreign shipbuilding company at a cost of £200,000. It is reported that Prince Huan has also given an order for a training ship to the representative of a certain shipbuilding company at Hamburg. The vessel is to cost £210,000.

His Excellency Phya Maha Nubhab, his Siamese Majesty's new Minister to Tokyo, and family arrived at Kowloon wharf by the Imperial German Mail steamer *Yokohama* yesterday morning en route to Japan and left by the same boat in the evening. His Excellency was received by his Siamese Majesty's acting Consul, Sir H. N. Tody, and afterwards His Excellency lunched at the Peak Hotel, after which he had a motor drive through the city and environs.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, June 1st.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

THE SUB-LETTING EVIL.

Wong Shan, trading as Wong Sha Kee, brought action against Leung Kong Chun, trading as Fo Fung, to recover \$647.25, balance due for work done and material supplied. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Goldring said the defendant firm was Fo Fung, but he did not admit that Leung Kong Chun was the sole partner. He was the managing partner only.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—If he is the managing partner that is sufficient, I think. His Lordship gave permission to amend the writ accordingly.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said this was one of those sub-contract cases on the railway. The Canton Railway people let out a contract to a firm called the Kin On, who sub-let part of the work to the defendants, and the defendants in turn sub-let it to the plaintiff.

His Lordship—And you probably sub-let to somebody else?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—No. We have done the work. Proceeding, he said he understood the defendant was privilege. The defendants entered into the sub-contract with a man or firm called Wing So, who, however, could not take up the contract for want of money, and transferred their interest to the plaintiffs in this case. The defendants testified that transfer by putting plaintiff's name in the book instead of Wing So.

Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held yesterday afternoon at the Colonial Secretary's Office for the purpose of considering two applications. H. E. the Officer Administering the Government presided, and the others present were: The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. Mackenzie and G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

The application of David Langmann for the transfer to him from W. Winch of the publican's licence for the Belle View Hotel at Shaikwan was considered.

The police report was submitted.

Applicant stated in reply to Mr. Hooper that he had never held a licence before.

His Excellency—Where have you come from?—Manila.

What were you doing?—I was steward at the Army and Navy Club.

Have you been in Shanghai?—Four years ago.

There is a pianist at the house. Will you continue her?—She has gone away.

Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart—Is Mr. Winch disposing of his interest?

Applicant—I am put in as manager.

The application was refused.

The next application was from Joseph Theodor, a hotelkeeper's assistant, for a licence to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises at 34, Queen's Road Central.

The Secretary stated there was no police objection.

Applicant said he came from Germany. He had been here eight months, during which time he had been assisting the management of the Astor House Hotel. Previously he had been steward on board steamers.

Mr. Mackenzie—Who has bought the Vienna Café?

Applicant—Mr. Sayer.

Mr. Hooper—Will he pay your salary?

Applicant—Mr. G. L. Duncan will.

The application was granted.

TELEGRAMS.

[Provided by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

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RESULT OF THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 1st.

The race for the Derby run at Epsom to-day resulted as follows:—

- 1 Lemberg.
- 2 Greenback.
- 3 Charles O'Malley.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

MR. ROOSEVELT IN LONDON.

EULOGISES BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, May 31st.

Mr. Roosevelt drove to the Guildhall through cheering crowds. At the Guildhall he received the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket.

In his speech he eulogised in the highest terms British rule in Uganda and in the Sudan. Britain had given to Egypt the best government that country had known for two thousand years, but Britain erred on the side of timidity and sentimentality. He denounced the propaganda of the Nationalists of Egypt. "It either was or was not right," he said, "for Britain to be in Egypt to establish order there. If it was not right then Britain should get out of it, but I hope and believe that the British will decide that it is their duty to govern Egypt."

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

LONDON, May 31st.

The South African Union was formally inaugurated to-day at Pretoria.

GERMAN HONOURS FOR PRINCE TSAI TAO.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Kaiser has conferred on Prince Tsai Tao the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle with collar.

JAPANESE VISITORS IN PRUSSIA.

LONDON, June 1st.

Prince Togugawa, Baron Oura and Mr. Sengoku listened to the debates in both Houses of the Prussian Diet yesterday.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 1st.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Minister of Finance has announced a fresh permanent military expenditure of 37,500,000 kronen, owing to the increased number of recruits, and a naval construction expenditure of 12,500,000 kronen.

THE FISHERY QUESTION IN PECHILI GULF.

With reference to the pending fishery question in Pechili Gulf between the Chinese and Japanese, the *Asahi* has a paragraph stating that the Peking Government holds that under International Law the whole of Pechili Gulf is in Chinese territorial waters and cannot be regarded as the open sea. In the case of a gulf, the mouth of which is less than ten miles in extent, the whole stretch may be regarded as the territorial waters of the country to which it belongs. In the case of the Pechili Gulf, however, the distance from Port Arthur to the Shantung coast extends about eighty miles, and in view of this the Chinese contention, says the *Asahi*, is unreasonable. Generally speaking, the area beyond the three-mile limit from shore is regarded as the open sea. The fishing business carried on by both the Chinese and Japanese in Pechili Gulf has made rapid strides in recent years, and at present the value of fish caught in the Gulf amounts to ¥2,000,000.

As reported in our Tokyo "specials" last evening, the Chinese warships have been ordered to assemble in the Pechili Gulf to protect the interests of the Chinese fishermen, while several Japanese warships are also cruising in the neighbourhood of the Gulf for similar purposes. No anxiety, it is added, need be entertained as to any collision between China and Japan in this direction, since the Kwangtung Government is now exercising the utmost caution in dealing with the question.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

The hearing of the case in which D. B. Captain and S. E. Alanna stand charged with having committed an assault on Della Huxard was resumed yesterday at the Magistracy before Mr. R. Hallifax.

The cross-examination of complainant by Mr. Reader Harris was opened. She said she did not know why Captain went to her house on the occasion in question. He must have gone there in order to assault her. There was no other reason. She did not remember writing to him to ask him to come to her house. She was quite certain she did not send him the shirt produced. She had ordered him away from her house on the first of April and he had not been there since with her permission. The quarrel on April 1st was about money. His shirt had collected some I.O.U.'s for her and part of the money was kept by him.

You say you never asked him to your house since April 1st?—Yes.

Did you send him this shirt?—Yes.

That was on May 4th?—I did not notice the date.

At one time you were on friendly terms with Mr. Captain?—Well, yes, I have known him for three years.

You were on friendly terms?—Only in a way. Were you on friendly terms?—Yes.

You have got money from him?—Yes, but I have returned it.

You used to quarrel with him sometimes?—Yes.

Always over money?—Yes.

Never anything else?—No.

Did you ever fight with Mr. Captain at all?—In regard to money.

Always over business, eh?—It was business with him.

It was only when you got drunk that you quarrelled with him?—No.

Did you write that letter?—I could not say.

You are not prepared to say you wrote that letter?—No, I am not prepared to say.

You think it may be your signature?—It may be.

Mr. Harris read the letter which began, "My dear Captain," and went on to express sorrow for what she had done. "I promise not to take any more drink," she added, and suggested that he should keep a sum of \$50 as a bond which she should forfeit if she took drink again. She subscribed herself, "Your sweetheart."

Is the signature yours?—It must be mine.

You remember writing him, "You come here. I want you now chop chop"?—Yes, I was afraid of the man.

Didn't he reply, "If you want me you must write a letter of apology. If you want to see me chop-chop you must write chop-chop." Then you wrote that letter?—Yes.

Did you send for him?—No, he sent for me.

You wrote this letter?—That was written three years ago. It is all over now.

You were living with the defendant?—Never.

That is a photo. rap of you together?—Yes.

You deny having lived with this man?—I don't know what you call living with him.

Has he got his clothes in your house?—No.

Not a single thing?—No.

Were they in your house a fortnight ago?—No.

Did you write that letter to him?—Yes, that is a photo about three years old.

Written by you?—Yes.

You say there you have fallen in love with him?—Yes, I submitted to him because I was frightened.

You addressed him as "darling," and said, "If I could be with you all the time, I would be happy. I don't know what has come over me falling in love like this." You wrote that because you were afraid?—Yes.

Do you know a man called Raffredi?—Yes.

Is he your husband?—Well, I don't know whether he is my husband or not.

You were married to him at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Hongkong, were you not?—Yes.

Mr. Harris—I say this is nothing but a family quarrel. She is charging this man with assault for the purpose of blackmail. The blow on the arm was inflicted by a man in the house.

Who is the man who was in the house at the time?—A chap named Robertson.

Is he still in your house?—No.

When did he leave?—He has only been in my house a few times.

Did he stay in your house on the night of the assault?—He was in my house.

I suppose he was in the same state of sobriety as you were?—Quite sober.

Is he still in Hongkong?—I don't know.

You think he is?—Yes.

Was he ever in the police force in this Colony?—I don't know anything about him.

Did he use to have a mustache?—Yes.

Don't you know his name was Carruthers?—I don't know.

How long had he been in your house before the assault was committed?—About two hours.

He had never been in your house before?—Oh, yes.

Do you know your friend Robertson's writing?—Yes.

Is that his writing?—I can't say.

The letter produced was addressed to Captain.

Do you deny that Mr. Robertson was living with you?—No man has ever lived in my house.

How many times has Mr. Robertson been to your house?—Several times.

Do you expect him there to-night?—Not to my knowledge.

Have you seen Mr. Captain since the assault?—Yes, at No. 51.

What happened at the interview?—He threatened to take away my furniture.

Did you instruct the woman at 51 to write to Captain and ask him to come to see you?—No.

Did you ever tell him you would withdraw the case if he would give you a sum of money?—No, I asked him for the money which he owed me.

Did you give instructions to your solicitor to settle this for \$2,000?—No, I never said anything of the kind.

Complainant also denied having told a Parson, who was brought into Court, she would settle for plenty of money.

His Worship—You never offered to withdraw on payment of money?

Complainant—No.

Mr. Harris—Supposing Mr. Captain had come to you and said here is \$2,000, let bygones be bygones. Would you have settled it?—No.

Mr. Hett conducted the cross-examination after this.

Where is Mr. Robertson?—I don't know.

Surely you know where he is?—I don't.

Did you see him yesterday?—Yes.

He was in your house, wasn't he?—Yes.

He comes to your house almost every day, doesn't he?—No, I can't say that.

He comes frequently?—Well, he comes two or three times a week perhaps.

He would be a very useful witness in this case, wouldn't he?—Not necessarily.

His Worship—We can draw our own inference. Whether he is summoned or not is another thing.

Mr. Shannon objected to the question.

Mr. Hett—Can this man be found in the Colony?—I don't know.

Are you helping to support this man?—I am not supporting any man. The only man who got anything out of me is Captain.

Then it is untrue to suggest that you pawned some of your jewellery for this man?—It is untrue.

Did you give him a diamond ring?—Yes, but not for his own purpose.

And that ring was given to you by Captain?—No, it was not.

Re-examined—Complainant said that Captain had collected her debts for her during the past two years. She had some accounts with him for liquor and furniture and he took his money out of the debt money. She had lost a lot during the past two years. At the time of Captain's bankruptcy he borrowed \$2,500 from her and he had only repaid \$1,000.

Miss Silver, a woman who lives next door to complainant, spoke to witnessing the assault. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DROUGHT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The following figures taken from the returns published by the Hongkong Observatory may be of interest to your readers. They enable a comparison to be made between the three most severe droughts we have experienced since 1884:—

WINTER OF 1890-91	
	Inches rainfall.
September	1.94
October	0.1
November	0.1
December	1.37
January	0.4
February	0.24
March	2.58
April	3.15
Total for 8 months	9.34

WINTER OF 1901-02	
	Inches rainfall.
September	3.69
October	2.51
November	0.77
December	0.3
January	0.2
February	0.2
March	0.48
April	1.84
Total for 8 months	10.63

WINTER OF 1909-10	
	Inches rainfall.
November	0.6
December	0.0

MEETING OF RATEPAYERS AT CANTON.

A special general meeting of Landowners and Ratepayers was held at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Canton, on Friday, May 26th, when the following were present: Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. B. M. Consul-General, in the chair (16), Messrs L. Giles (1), Friesland (2), Oldenburg (1), A. B. Giles (2), Bent (3), Robertson (2), Bohuszewicz (3), Stanton (7), Davenport (1), Dent (12), Rosler (3), Tigges (7), Griffith (18), Hynd (3), Hill (1), Ross (4), Vogler (2), Metzler (3), Hogg (3), Reber (1), Gilman (5), Helmers (3), Cameron (1), Thomas (1), Haynes (2), Kitching (1), Hurligen (1), Brookstead (1), Albers (1), Piper (1), Hoffmeister (1), Mensing (1), and Mr. R. S. Pratt, secretary to the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman announced that the requisite number of votes being represented, the first business was the election of two Councilors.

Dr. Rosler proposed and Mr. Griffith seconded the election of Mr. Herbert Fullerton Dent.

Mr. Stanton proposed and Mr. Griffith seconded the appointment of Mr. Arthur Vivian Hogg.

No other nominations being forthcoming, the Chairman announced that Mr. Dent and Mr. Hogg were duly elected.

The next business being the consideration of the scheme for introducing Canton Waterworks water on Shamoon, which the Council were instructed at the annual general meeting to consider and report upon, the Chairman requested Mr. Griffith, the outgoing Chairman of the Council, to address the meeting.

Mr. Griffith said that the results of the Council's investigations had been embodied in a printed report entitled, "Data in re Water Supply Scheme," which had already been circulated among landowners and ratepayers. In it would be found the reports of the experts who had been called in. After consideration of these reports the Council were in favor of the scheme to bring the Waterworks water to Shamoon, and the meeting had been called in order that ratepayers, if they concurred, might give a general authority to the Council to proceed with negotiations. The Council had come to their conclusion for the following reasons: firstly, the infinite superiority, as shown in the expert reports, of the Waterworks water to the well-water hitherto in use; and, secondly, the probability of well-water on Shamoon becoming more and more inferior owing to the growth of population and increased building. He moved, "That this meeting of landowners and ratepayers is of opinion that the proposed general scheme of water supply for the Concession be adopted and that the Council be authorized to continue negotiations with the Canton Waterworks Company, with a view of ultimately bringing the supply on to the Concession for the use of residents, the manner and terms of the supply to be submitted and decided at a future special meeting of ratepayers, when the Council will be in a position to submit further data as to what proportion of the Concession will take the supply."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dent.

Dr. Rosler asked whether, in the event of the scheme being brought into operation, it was intended to make it compulsory on all householders to introduce the water into their houses and to close up all wells.

The Chairman explained that no such compulsion could be brought to bear upon householders except by a special clause in the Land Regulations, and that it was premature at the present stage to consider the question of compulsion.

Dr. Rosler asked that the following suggestion be included in the minutes of the meeting. He did not desire to bring it forward as an amendment to Mr. Griffith's resolution: "That the Municipal Council be requested to submit a water supply scheme (a) which gives the Council a certain amount of control over the water supply, (b) which allows each householder to connect his installation with the mains at his free will, (c) that charges each householder according to the amount of water consumed, either by meter or according to the number of taps on the premises, (d) which allows the present wells, if in satisfactory condition, to be kept for cases of emergency."

The Chairman, in inviting a general discussion of the question, said that as a private individual he wished to remind ratepayers of certain objections to the scheme. In Major Prebys's report it was shown that the water, while fit for washing and cooking, was not potable, and the ratepayers must therefore consider whether in view of this fact the expense and trouble contemplated were worth while. It was further shown that the management of the waterworks was in purely Chinese hands, and that their methods were likely to be more and more primitive. He thought that before an agreement was come to, a *sine qua non* should be the employment of a foreign engineer by the Waterworks Company and a guarantee that the water should retain its present standard.

Mr. Stanton said that it was essential to ascertain beforehand what number of householders would be willing to install the water in their houses.

Dr. Davenport pointed out that in a recent inspection of wells on behalf of the Council several had been found to be unsatisfactory.

Mr. Haynes said that he had been using the Waterworks water for the past eighteen months, and had always found it satisfactory. The installation had never been out of order.

Mr. Dent pointed out that in Dr. Selby's report it was shown that the filtration system of the Waterworks Company was imperfect.

An undertaking should be obtained from the Company to perfect this before anything definite was settled.

Mr. Griffith submitted certain estimates of the cost of water installation which had been prepared by Mr. Hill. Installation for a four bedroom house. Four cooaks for bedrooms and one for kitchen. Total cost for jin pipe, \$62.50. Four cooaks for bedrooms and one for jin pipe, \$100.00. The installation for the Victoria Hotel, including fixing meter and providing 15 taps, had cost \$223.30. The monthly bill had averaged about \$15.00 Canton currency.

A show of hands was taken on Mr. Griffith's resolution which was carried unanimously.

In closing the meeting, the Chairman said that Mr. Griffith had on his approaching departure for home resigned his position of Chairman of the Council, which he had filled for many years. After referring to the many valuable services which he had for so long rendered to ratepayers, the Chairman asked the meeting to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Griffith.

HAMBURG LETTER.

May 11th.

GERMAN SYMPATHY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Ascension Day being observed is a holiday in this country it was not until the following morning that the sudden attack of illness of King Edward became known; subsequent telegrams reporting the serious character of the malady and the fact entertained by his medical attendants left little hope of a turn for the better, so that the news of his demise published by the morning papers on Saturday did not come unexpectedly. It made a profound impression everywhere, calling forth expressions of heartfelt sympathy and condolence both in the Press and amongst all classes of the population.

The official *Reich Anzeiger* announced the sad event in the following terms:—

"H. M. King Edward VII. of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India passed away last night after a short illness in the tenth year of his reign. The death of a sovereign so closely connected with the imperial family by the ties of blood and of friendship has deeply affected H. M. the Emperor and King. The German people sincerely sympathize with the British nation in the loss it has sustained by the death of its much beloved and esteemed ruler."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, the acknowledged organ of the government, brought out an article expressing in warm words its high appreciation of the deceased:—

"It was not until late in life that King Edward ascended the throne of his forefathers, but he has made good use of the short time he was permitted to reign to faithfully and successfully administer the inheritance that fell to him. With untiring zeal he devoted the rich fund of experience acquired as heir to the throne, the high gifts of statesmanship inherited from his parents and his brilliant personal qualities, which were universally acknowledged, to the service of his people and of his empire. The British nation in return held him in high esteem and affection, and on every occasion gave expression to these sentiments in a most impressive manner. We in Germany shall remember him, with a sincere appreciation of his engaging personality and his great gifts, as the supreme head of the British people and the ruler of a world-wide empire. He was no stranger to us; he was master of our language from our youth, and he felt much attracted by our country, of which he grew to be very fond. The people of the imperial capital will not forget his visit last year when, still hale and hearty, he moved amongst them with unassuming ease. The German nation shares the sorrowful emotions the death of the King has aroused in the imperial family, so closely allied by blood to the English dynasty."

"King Edward has been taken away in the midst of a life of fruitful activity, and as the British people will gratefully continue to cherish his memory, so will history accord high honors to him who, called upon to rule the destinies of a giant empire in most critical times, proved equal to the task."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, perhaps the most generally read of all Berlin papers, and of liberal views, also pays a tribute to the memory of King Edward. After alluding to the friendly advances made by him on his accession to the throne to his imperial nephew, which at the time had led to the belief that an Anglo-German alliance was in view, explains the sudden change in their relations by the refusal of the Kaiser, after consulting his Cabinet, to accede to a treaty pointed against Russia which the King had proposed. If not the only one, it remained the chief cause of all subsequent misunderstandings and disagreements. "Who is not with me, is against me," was not a principle proclaimed by the first Napoleon alone, for at times King Edward has looked upon his nephew as an enemy, and although he may never have gone the length of wishing to settle matters by an appeal to arms, he endeavored to checkmate him on the chess-board of politics, and who would deny his having proved himself a past master of the game? His journeys to Lisbon, Rome and Paris in the spring of 1903 showed him to be no "shadow-king," and though carefully abstaining from acting in opposition to his Ministers he never allowed himself to be treated by them as a willing tool. The alliance with Japan, the entente with France, the rapprochement with Russia, the Morocco Treaty and his attitude towards Austria-Hungary before and after the annexation of Bosnia are fresh in the memory of all, as also the unmistakable evasion of a meeting with the Kaiser on his journey to Maribad, the curt announcement made by Lord Knollys that the King and Queen would not be present at the celebration of the silver wedding in Berlin, the coolness of the meeting at Kronberg, followed later on by a more cordial one, and finally the reconciliation in Berlin only last year.

Further on the writer says that King Edward, short though his reign has been, has exercised a far-reaching influence on the politics of Europe and of the world. He speedily proved himself to be an energetic statesman of wide views, at whom there was no occasion to sneer. Whether his policy was always in accordance with the wishes of Germany we refrain from discussing to-day, but he has ever striven to promote the interests of his country, conscientiously and with all the energy he possessed, and has known how to gain personal respect even beyond the sphere of influence assigned to the sovereign by British institutions.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, another liberal paper, says:—

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

At the Magistracy yesterday John Grant, formerly a surveyor in the service of the Public Works Department, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of obtaining a diamond ring by false pretences from the Po Shing firm of jewellers on May 23rd and also forging the name of E. B. Reed, surveyor. Sgt. Appleton conducted the prosecution and Mr. J. R. Gardiner defended.

Wong Leung Hing, master of the Po Shing firm, carrying on business at 1, Pottinger Street, said he recognised the defendant, who came twice to his shop. One occasion was May 23rd, but he could not remember the date of the first visit. About 10.30 on May 23rd he examined several things in the shop, saying he wanted to buy something. He wanted to buy something for another person, and asked the value of a ring and a chain. Witness replied \$95 for the ring and \$75 for the chain. He asked for the ring, but witness said, "I do not know you."

Defendant said he was from the Public Works Department and asked to take away the ring, promising to bring back the money later if the ring was suitable. Witness requested him to sign his name in the book produced and witness saw him write the name "E. B. Reed." Witness asked him if that was his name and defendant replied that it was.

His Worship:—Have you had the ring back?—No.

Has it been paid for?—No.

You swore an information?—Yes, on Monday. Did the defendant say anything about giving you something in exchange for the ring?—No. Can you read that? (Book handed to him).—I cannot understand it all.

Do you know Mr. Reed?—No.

Why did you give this man the ring?—He looked like a gentleman. Besides he said he was in Government service.

Would you have given him the ring if he said his name was Smith?—Yes, by his appearance I would. He looked like a gentleman.

Sgt. Appleton suggested a question—and his Worship asked—What made you take out a warrant?—One of my folks recognised him, and after the ring was given him the folk told him he had seen the man.

Cross-examined—Had you made any previous sales that morning?—Yes, sundry things.

Were you in the shop all the morning?—Yes.

What time did you leave?—About four o'clock.

You say the time defendant called was half-past ten?—Yes.

You are quite sure?—There might be a difference of a few minutes.

Would it be as late as a quarter to 12?—Not so late as that.

Would it be as early as a quarter-past ten?—I did not take special notice of the hour, at ten o'clock I finished my meal. Five or ten minutes after I finished my meal defendant entered the shop.

Did you take particular notice of him?—After he left I had thoughts of him in my mind.

How long was he in the shop?—About fifteen minutes.

Did he look at other rings?—He chose the best—a diamond ring.

What about the chain?—If he did not want the ring he would buy the chain.

Did you notice which way he went after leaving your shop?—No.

How was he dressed?—He was wearing clothes thinner than he has on at present.

Where did he write this?—On the counter.

Did he use his pen or yours?—With my pen.

Did you serve him with anything else?—No.

His Worship:—What makes you sure of this man?—One of my folks recognised him.

You swore he came to your shop?—I remember his countenance.

Sgt. Appleton asked for an adjournment to allow of Mr. Reed attending.

His Worship:—What about it?

Sgt. Appleton:—I object to bail.

His Worship:—What bail can you find?

Defendant:—I don't want to find any bail.

His Worship:—The case will be remanded until next Wednesday.

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Wong Leung Hing, master of the Po Shing firm, carrying on business at 1, Pottinger Street, said he recognised the defendant, who came twice to his shop. One occasion was May 23rd, but he could not remember the date of the first visit. About 10.30 on May 23rd he examined several things in the shop, saying he wanted to buy something. He wanted to buy something for another person, and asked the value of a ring and a chain. Witness replied \$95 for the ring and \$75 for the chain. He asked for the ring, but witness said, "I do not know you."

Defendant said he was from the Public Works Department and asked to take away the ring, promising to bring back the money later if the ring was suitable. Witness requested him to sign his name in the book produced and witness saw him write the name "E. B. Reed." Witness asked him if that was his name and defendant replied that it was.

His Worship:—Have you had the ring back?—No.

Has it been paid for?—No.

You swore an information?—Yes, on Monday. Did the defendant say anything about giving you something in exchange for the ring?—No. Can you read that? (Book handed to him).—I cannot understand it all.

Do you know Mr. Reed?—No.

Why did you give this man the ring?—He looked like a gentleman. Besides he said he was in Government service.

Would you have given him the ring if he said his name was Smith?—Yes, by his appearance I would. He looked like a gentleman.

Sgt. Appleton suggested a question—and his Worship asked—What made you take out a warrant?—One of my folks recognised him, and after the ring was given him the folk told him he had seen the man.

Cross-examined—Had you made any previous sales that morning?—Yes, sundry things.

Were you in the shop all the morning?—Yes.

What time did you leave?—About four o'clock.

You say the time defendant called was half-past ten?—Yes.

You are quite sure?—There might be a difference of a few minutes.

Would it be as late as a quarter to 12?—Not so late as that.

Would it be as early as a quarter-past ten?—I did not take special notice of the hour, at ten o'clock I finished my meal. Five or ten minutes after I finished my meal defendant entered the shop.

Did you take particular notice of him?—After he left I had thoughts of him in my mind.

How long was he in the shop?—About fifteen minutes.

Did he look at other rings?—He chose the best—a diamond ring.

What about the chain?—If he did not want the ring he would buy the chain.

Did you notice which way he went after leaving your shop?—No.

How was he dressed?—He was wearing clothes thinner than he has on at present.

Where did he write this?—On the counter.

Did he use his pen or yours?—With my pen.

Did you serve him with anything else?—No.

His Worship:—What makes you sure of this man?—One of my folks recognised him.

You swore he came to your shop?—I remember his countenance.

Sgt. Appleton asked for an adjournment to allow of Mr. Reed attending.

His Worship:—What about it?

Sgt. Appleton:—I object to bail.

His Worship:—What bail can you find?

Defendant:—I don't want to find any bail.

His Worship:—The case will be remanded until next Wednesday.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poultice Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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Would it be as early as a quarter-past ten?—I did not take special notice of the hour, at ten o'clock I finished my meal. Five or ten minutes after I finished my meal defendant entered the shop.

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Did you notice which way he went after leaving your shop?—No.

How was he dressed?—He was wearing clothes thinner than he has on at present.

Where did he write this?—On the counter.

Did he use his pen or yours?—With my pen.

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP...Sh. Tels 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BRELIN.

DISCONTO

GENEHLGASCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BLEICHROEDER
BERLINER HANDELS-
GENEHLGASCHAFT
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INDUSTRIE
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NOEDDTRUP BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg
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BALEISCHES HYPOTHEKEN UND WUENSEL
BANK, MUNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT
DIRECTION DES DISCONTI GEBILDSCHAFT.

allowed on

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager,
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

14th December

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000.
PAID-UP 552,000.
RESERVE FUND 285,000.

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months	4 per cent.
For 6 months	3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 months	3 per cent.

EVAN O'NEILL,
Manager.

AM A SE

**YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.**

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND „ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo London Osaka

ONG...
ING CORP

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$15,000.00
RESERVE FUNDS:—				
STERLING				
01,500.00				

—

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PAID-UP \$30,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PAID-UP \$16,000,000

CHIEF OF DIRECTOR,
G. BALLOU, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT SHAWMAN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

F. H. Armstrong, Esq.	F. Lick, Esq.
J. W. Bandew, Esq.	G. H. Mathurst, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. Keewick	E. Shalin, Esq.
C. R. Lenneman, Esq.	H. A. Stieh, Esq.
S. A. Levy, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong - J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

chs, 2½ per ce
bn 74 Nov 10

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th May 1910. C12

REGISTERED

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000
TOTAL £4,000,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 " 3 1/2 "
for 3 " 2 1/2 "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [107]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY,
the 4TH JUNE, 1910, at 2.30 P.M. at his SALES ROOMS,A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
(JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON).

Comprising:—PRISM BINOCULARS, POWERFUL BINOCULARS, SILVER-BACKED MIRRORS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, COMBINATION CABINET OF FISH AND FRUIT KNIVES AND SEEVERS, SILVER FLOWER VASES, ROSE BOWLS, SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, CHINA VASES, PHOTO FRAMES, PURSES, FISH EATERS, SET OF CARVERS IN CASE, A1 quality TEA AND COFFEE POTS, SUGAR BASIN, CREAM JUG, TABLE, DESSERT AND TEA SPOONS, TABLE AND DESSERT FORKS, MEAT CARVERS, best quality BREAKFAST CRUET, 4 and 6-Bottle CRUETS, JELLY and BUTTER DISHES, &c., &c.,

Ladies' and Gent's GOLD-CASED WATCHES, ALBERTS, LONG GUARDS, DIAMOND and other PRECIOUS STONE RINGS, BRACELETS, BANGLES, LADIES' HAND BAGS, BEAD GUARDS and other FANCY JEWELRY.

A Few Lots of FINE TURKISH TOWELS, LACE CURTAINS 4½ yds. long, SATIN QUILTS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and SERVIETTES, &c., &c.
On View on THURSDAY, P.M.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—As Usual.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910.

NAPIER JOHNSTONES'
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
UNVARIABLE
THE SAME TO DAY AS IN 1745.
150 YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In All Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.97 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 3 SHOTS 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [546]

BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons
enable you to produce the purest,
freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS... at \$2.00 each.

BULBS... at 0.90 per box

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Can obtain at London price from

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS

246 and 248, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in
business as the use of First Class Printing.The difference in cost between good and bad
printing and material is generally nil."THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

EGYPTIAN UNREST.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

Commenting on the rejection of the new
Suez Canal Convention scheme, which was
thrown out by the Egyptian National Assembly
by 66 votes to 1 after a heated debate, the
Egyptian Gazette says:—

It is absolutely impossible to hear any news
or talk on any subject in Cairo except the
subject of the last decision of the General
Assembly, and of the means by which that
decision was carried out. The word
"Dustour" is on every lip, and the public
seems to be waiting for an entry into the
land of that long-expected promise has
at last been achieved. The people of
Egypt have tested the forbidden fruit,
the right to settle the questions of their country
in their own way, and found it delicious and
sweet. But will the last proceedings actually
draw them nearer the desired constitution?
Will the experiment which gave them the right
to dictate the policy of their Government be
repeated in the near future?

"It is a revolution, sir," said a prominent
leader of the Nationalist movement a few
moments after the memorable decision on the
Suez Canal scheme. "Other nations carry
out their revolutions by the sword; we ac-
complish the same object by more peaceful
means." There was no doubt that the mem-
bers of the General Assembly and the demon-
strators who played the sequel in the streets acted
in defiance of all authority, and behaved exactly
as their predecessors did in 1882. But has the
revolution succeeded, or has it defeated, its own
ends? Will the British Government pursue
their policy of yielding to the bitter end, and
avoid further difficulties by granting Egypt a
constitution, or will they, after the experience
of the last two months, hold back the project
which has been under consideration for some
time?

To many minds the last experiment in the way
of self-government has been a sad and disastrous
failure. The General Assembly has proved
emphatically, clearly, and conclusively that
the Egyptian nation is not ripe for democratic
institutions, and that any ill-timed measure
of constitutional government will inevitably lead
to calamity and ruin.

Describing the incidents which led up to the
rejection of the scheme, the paper says:—

The members of the Assembly were called
together to consider a financial scheme proposed
by a great company. From the first moment they
began to show mistrust in the Government which
had treated them with exceptional deference; and
they looked to the officers of national papers for
inspiration. Even before meeting for the first
time in their hall, and before hearing the official
version of the scheme, they declared their
hostility to it. They arranged secret meetings,
in which they agreed to be against the proposed
arrangement. They flocked on the night before
the first meeting of the Assembly (Feb. 9) to the
residence of Mahmoud Suleiman Pasha, leader
of the Party of the People, where they shut
themselves up in a room, and swore in the most
solemn manner to not like one man in
rejecting the scheme. They agreed, in
their meeting, upon their plan of cam-
paign, deciding to leave the canal scheme to a
committee of nineteen members, every one of
whom was an avowed opponent to the Govern-
ment and the scheme under consideration.

When these members met for the first time
they acted in accordance with the previous
night's agreement. One of them moved the
appointment of the committee, naming the
members. These few delegates, who
were not in the conspiracy, decided to appoint
the members of the committee by ballot, but
the majority acted against them from this motion
and declared against it immediately. So they
insisted upon carrying the motion which named
the accepted members, and from that moment
the Suez Canal scheme was doomed.

The incidents which followed this manoeuvre
are generally known. Dostour Pasha was
murdered as a direct consequence of incident
by his political opponents, and as a result
of the incident he had invited the
delegates and acted against the popular will.
The committee worked on a report, the essence
of which was a forgery concocted for months,
and at last announced that they rejected the
scheme which the Khedive and his Ministers
had accepted unanimously, their rejection
being achieved unanimously too. No one
expected a different decision after the experience
of the last few weeks.

Then came the last and most striking scheme.
The Assembly met to discuss the reply of the
Government to the committee's report. Instead
of starting this discussion and allowing every
man to speak his own mind the Assembly
listened to a reply from their own committee
and decided to vote upon the subject of their
meeting without allowing the Government or
any of its few supporters to say a single word
in reply or explanation. That episode of the
memorable meeting in which the Government
was not allowed to make a statement is still
fresh in all minds. It was the natural sequel to
a deliberate campaign against the spirit of
self-government or constitutional reform. It
gave the death blow to all pretence or con-
stitutional tendencies or allegations of ripeness for
the desired change. It showed that the elite
of the Egyptian nation were not at home with
constitutional procedure, that their very souls
revolted against fair play and Parliamentary
methods. They wanted the Constitution, not
because they understood it, or needed it, or
loved it, but because they believed that they
could obtain their aims and desires authority
through it. To certain minds the Egyptian
nation has committed suicide politically; but
is this the opinion of the British Government
after all? Need it surprise us to learn now
that the Dustour has been proclaimed?

THE LAST GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

An enlightened foreigner passing along the
Strand on the afternoon of the 17th April, 1860,
must have been strangely puzzled. Crowds
thronged the streets and surged against the
doors of the newspaper offices, where the
sheets, wet from the press, were dis-
tributed to eager buyers. On every counte-
nance there was an expression of excite-
ment; violent discussions were going on;
and triumph or chagrin was in the air of each.
What could it be about? What was the national
or world-famous event which occurred just fifty
years ago? Simply that two professional
gladiators had mauled each other that morning,
and the Press was publishing the narrative with
more or less fidelity of detail. To see this
encounter a large body of people, including poets,
pugilists, publicans, poets, statesmen, guards,
Guardsmen, men of letters, and even divines,
had started from London Bridge before dawn,
in a special train supplied by a decorous and
dignified railway company, and through the
whole civil force of the South of England were
on the alert, the fight had taken place in a
willow-fringed, sunny little meadow, half a mile
from Farnborough station.

The prize ring had long been doomed, not
less by the misconduct of its professors than
by the dishonesty of its judges. It se-
cularized and its raffish followers, such as
this Homeric contest occurred, momentarily
to revive its best traditions. So long, as
many sentiments and sheer English pluck
were valued, long shall the name of Tom Sayers,
the hero of that April day, be held in honour.
The great fight consisted of 37 rounds, oc-
cupying two hours and six minutes. The
American champion, Heenan, stood 6ft. 1½in.
in his stockings, and a powerful heavy-weight.
Sayers was only 5ft. 8½in. in height, with a
fighting weight rather under than over the
average of middleweight champions. Time
after time Sayers was knocked down by blows,
but he always returned, good-humoured though
serious. As early as the fourth round he had
his right arm completely disabled, and from
that time he defended himself and attacked his
gigantic adversary with only his left. Heenan,
realizing that he could gain no other advan-
tage, eventually closed with Sayers whenever
possible, and on one occasion got him in such
a position on the ropes that Sayers' transla-
tion was humiliating. The backers of Sayers
threw up the ropes, and broke into the ring.
Nevertheless, a few more rounds were fought,
when Heenan, who had hitherto fought fair,
behaved in a way which would have lost him
the fight had the referee been efficient. It
ended by the umpire wisely deciding that it
was a draw. Each man received a belt. But
for the damage done to his right arm, Sayers
might have won the prize.

"There was something in this great fight
which the whole nation recognised, and it ap-
pealed to a very universal sympathy. It af-
fected all classes," writes Looker Langston,
"in a way that boys and men always will be
affected when they hear of the exploits of a
Peterborough or a Grenville." "If an arch-
bishop and a Chief Justice had met on that
eventful evening, we will venture to say that
they would have talked for ten minutes
without once mentioning the champion and
the 'Benicia Boy,' that was a 'Times' leader.
And that very night in Parliament, while
the Home Secretary was solemnly explain-
ing the illegality of the law, dis-
tinguished and immoral practice of prize-fighting,
which had suddenly renewed its interest for
every class of the population, behind his back
a M.P. was collecting a purse for Sayers. The
Premier came on the group: 'My lord, I want
a subscription for Tom Sayers.' 'A subscription for
Sayers?' replied a member of the opposition.
replied 'Pam.' The event was chronicled
in Punch by Thackeray, in 'The Fight of
Sayers and Heenan, a Lay of Ancient
London,' and there was also the following
"happy thought" to which Leech furnished a
sketch:—'Serious Governor:—I am surprised,
Charles, that you don't take any interest in these
repulsive details! How many rounds (I believe
you term them) do you say these ruffians fought?
Ten, I suppose. The Legislature ought to in-
quire into the matter. And it appears that this Benicia man
did not gain the best of it? I'll take
the paper when you're done with it Charles.'"

Sayers retired from the championship a
month later, and the interest on £3,000 raised
by public subscription was paid to him on
condition he did not fight any more. However,
he was vanquished by Tom King, the next cham-
pion, at Wandsworth on the 10th December, 1863.
The palladium Sayers, with whose name was as-
sociated all that was bold, generous, manly, and
honest in the practice of pugilism, died two
years later. Heenan died about the same time.
There is a spice of romance in the story of the
"Benicia Boy." He was the husband of Ada
Menken, the handsome actress with dark blue
eyes—glorious eyes—whose succès de scandale
was the rôle of Mameppa at Astley's. She was
the "Infanta," whose love poems Dickens
introduced to the public in 1863. The history
of the prize ring extends over a period
of 144 years, from the time when James
Figg, his simple-hearted champion, opened
his amphitheatre in the Oxford-road in
1719, to the championship battle, between
Heenan and King. Its palmy days were
when "Corinthians" attended the encounters of
Cribb and Molineux, and the Prince Regent,
Sheridan, and Beau Brummel inhabited their
beeswax at Lumley's. In that little tunnelled
recess at the bottom of the gloomy, comfortless
coffee-room of the Artillery Hotel in London
all the great actors of the ring, as-
sembled, and the preliminaries of more great
fights were arranged there than in Tom
Cribb's immortal parlour. With such
patrons of pugilism as those who faded away
in the last days of Lumley's (the original hotel,
which was pulled down in 1860), departed the
fair play, the spirit, and the very honesty of
the ring. Down, deeper down, and ever down-
ward it went till it slowly perished in infamy
and indigence. The last nail in its coffin was
driven by the Act passed in 1863, which pro-
hibited railways carrying persons going to a
prize fight.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 1st

Previous Day	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.83
Thermometer	86	89
Humidity	68	70
Wind Direction	0	0
Weather	0	0
Rain	0	0

Highest open air temperature on 31st May... 86
Lowest open air temperature on 31st May... 74

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.
[555]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LIGHTNING,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the
2nd June will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
delivery of their goods from
alongside, each cargo impeding the discharge of
the vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [701]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West
Point Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 7th June will be subject
to rent.
All Claims must reach us before the 11th
June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.
[555]

PREMIUM
BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by
the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at
periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000,
or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones,
payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.
Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [233]

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS,
THE GREATEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU

Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation

to those who have never tried it before

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you

cannot but appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Reef and Malt is

prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD

that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.

Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TODAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [257]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ASSAYE."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignee will be sorted out. Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Malwa."
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 1st June, at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour. All Claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1910. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the
2nd June will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
delivery of their goods from
alongside, each cargo impeding the discharge of
the vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. [701]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West
Point Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 7th June will be subject
to rent.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th
June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

DAVID CORSE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO
Sole Agents.
[555]

LABUAN COAL.

NOTICE—THIS COAL can only be
obtained from THE LABUAN COAL
MINE CO., LTD., who are prepared to Supply
FRESH COAL straight from the Mines
Steamers load at the Wharves. Quick despatch
by "Labuan" and "Labuan".

BRADLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1909. [62]

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HONGKONG HOTELS

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Mr. D. Macdonald

Mr. E. Adams

Mr. B. Macdonald

Dr. D. G. Allen

Mr. K. A. Massey

Mr. E. M. A. Apeir

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Mr. F. C. A. Apeir

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Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Bluff Point. 3. From Bluff Point to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	SWTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports of call.	ASSAYE...	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	BORNEO...	Brit. str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	BRECONSHIRE...	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Porzellins...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARADIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hase...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENSEMBRIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SURVIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotzke...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd July.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ILLYRIA...	Ger. str.	k. w.	...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., via ports of call.	TOURANE...	Fr. str.	—	Lacolin...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 7th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	TANG MARU...	Jap. str.	—	A. Christensen...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN & GOTHENBURG.	CANTON...	Jap. str.	—	E. L. Sommer...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.	KANG MARU...	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at D'light
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	ART MARU...	Jap. str.	—	B. Cobol...	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 23rd inst.
NEW YORK.	E. F. FREDERICK...	Am. str.	—	...	ARNHOLD, KAESEB & Co.	On 4th inst., at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN...	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. W. Davies...	CANADIAN PACIFIC B. Co.	On 11th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN.	OCEANO...	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley...	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SUVERIC...	Brit. str.	—	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC B. Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN.	MONTEAGLE...	Brit. str.	2 m.	S. Labikawa...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	AWA MARU...	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, &c.	INABA MARU...	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
TACOMA MA via KEELUNG & JAPAN.	HONGKONG MARU...	Jap. str.	—	M. Windick...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRIAN PORTS via MANILA.	KUMANO MARU...	Jap. str.	—	D. Lenz...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRIAN PORTS via MANILA.	PRINZ SIGISMUND...	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRIAN PORTS via MANILA.	TAIWAN...	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Sekino...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th July, at Noon.
AUSTRIAN PORTS via MANILA.	YAWATA MARU...	Jap. str.	—	Hutchinson...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRIAN PORTS via MANILA.	PIZZATECH...	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moss...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
MOJI (Direct).	YAWATA MARU...	Jap. str.	—	Zwart...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	MISHIMA MARU...	Jap. str.	—	V. McClymont-Liddell...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	TULIAPAP...	Jap. str.	—	Kensie...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst., at D'light
JAPAN.	NANCHANG...	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at 4 p.m.
CHIEFOO & NEWCHANG.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	MELCHERS & Co.	Beginning of June.
TIENJIN via WEIHAIR.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	CHIEFOO...	Brit. str.	—	Hase...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BAZZIS, to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, VENICE, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND."

Captain Cobol, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th June.

This Steamship has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Princes Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL. The E. & A. str. *Eastern Mail* from the 1st inst., at 4 a.m., and will arrive here to-morrow at daylight.

THE N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 6th inst.

THE FRENCH MAIL. The M.M. str. *Armand Behic*, with the French Mail of the 8th ult., and mails from London of the 7th ult., left Singapore on the 30th ult., at 4 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 6th inst., and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE THAIAN MAIL. The Indo-China str. *Fooking* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 22nd ult., and is due here about the 7th inst.

The Indo-China str. *Laisang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 27th ult., and is due here about the 12th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The P.M. str. *Asia* left Yokohama on the 30th ult., and is due here on the 7th inst.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila, and is due at this port on the 28th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL. The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS. The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Kumeric* left Hongkong on the 29th ultimo morning, and is due at Hongkong to-day.

The H.A. Line str. *Illyria* left Singapore on the 31st ultimo a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th inst.

The N.G.I. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The H.A. Line str. *Schiva* left Hankow on the 31st ultimo a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 7th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma left Moji for this port via Manila on the 29th ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th inst.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

